KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N°973.] BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON. TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is publiſhed weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, *paid in advance.*

Thoſe who write to the Editor, muſt pay the poſtage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well ſituated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of firſt rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which caſh, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwiſe land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

John Calhoon.

Dec. 31, 1804. tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnſon, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requeſted to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authoriſed to receive the ſame. Thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this notice, may reſt aſſured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the firſt of March, when ſuits will be indiſcriminately inſtituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, conſiſting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

STORE,

And a back room 17 feet ſquare for a counting room. The ſtand for buſineſs is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great reſort; poſſeſſion can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court ſct.

Joſeph Smith, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits, that were of Robert Smith deceaſed, *compl'ts.*

vs.

Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, & Joſeph M'Kibbon, executrix, and executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph M'Kibbon dec. and Jacob Burke, John Mulberry, and Iſaac Terhune, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of William Burk dec. *def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, and Joſeph M'Kibbon not having entered their appearance herein agreebly to to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of the next June Term. and anſwer the complainant's bill, or the ſame will be taken as confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks ſucceſſively.

A Copy. Teſte

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I ſhall attend Floyd's Court, on the third Monday in May next, to have Commiſſioners appointed to divide the lands left by John Haydon dec. to his daughters; therefore requeſt their ſeveral Huſbands & Guardians to attend, if they wiſh to ſee the buſineſs done, as it will be ſure to go on.

William Haydon, Ex'or.

March 26th, 1805.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his ſtore, oppoſite the court houſe,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of Well Choſen

Merchandize,

Conſiſting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Iron Mongery,
Cutlery &
Saddlery,
China,
Queen's & Glaſs } Wares.

All of which were bought unuſually low, and will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inſpected CROP TOBACCO. For each of thoſe articles of Produce, a part in Caſh will be given.

tf Lexington, January 3, 180

Fresh Goods.

THE Subſcriber has juſt imported and now opened, in the houſe lately occupied by William Weſt eſq. in Lexington, A large and general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

Conſiſting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARES, BAR IRON, C. STEEL, PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS, VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, & WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be ſold on the Cheapeſt terms for CASH or Inſpected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805. tf

Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly underſtood, with much deference, ſubmits the following as an addition to thoſe in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be inſtructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar. Compoſition, and Geography, Muſic, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baſkets, and Needle-Work: including board, beds, bedding &c. the uſe of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Compoſition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars; waſhing, books, and all ſchool materials, are not in the eſtimate. Single branches of Education are ſpecified in the former propoſals, to which the public are reſpectfully referred; or to herſelf in Lexington for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an aſſortment of very excellent ſcarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wiſh to purchaſe for domeſtic tuition, may be ſupplied, on the uſual terms of Bookſellers, at her ſchool, the late reſidence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for leſs than ſix months, on the above mentioned terms.

WATKINS'S INN.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the ſign of the *Green Tree*, in that large and commodious brick houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Moſes Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well choſen aſſortment of Liquors, and careful ſervants; and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of publick patronage.

Iſaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805. 3m

The Co-Partnerſhip of

BANKS & OWINGS,

is this day by mutual conſent diſſolved—Thoſe indebted to that firm, will make payment to T. D. Owings or Samuel Downing; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid co-partnerſhip, will apply for payment to ſaid Owings & Downing.

Lexington, March 26, 1805.

Cuthb't. Banks,

6p *Thos. Deye Owings.*

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to ſtand, or return the money, and on as reaſonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the ſign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-houſe, corner of Main & Croſs-ſtreets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from ſpots, tye your cuts looſe. H. C.

HOG's BRISTLES WANTED.

One ſhilling and three pence per pound will be given in caſh, for good, clean, well combed HOG's BRISTLES, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop at the corner of Main Croſs ſtreet and Short ſtreet, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any perſon may be ſupplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholeſale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever ſold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the ſtudy of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He ſtill continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as uſual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for ſale for Caſh.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the ſtate of Ohio, ſituated on the Miami River; the land is of the firſt quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a ſmall water courſe called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly oppoſite the town of Dayton; the moſt remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to ſuit the purchaſers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welſh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſaid land----the title is indiſputable.

TO RENT,

The Store Room and front Cellar, oppoſite mr. Bradford's.

VALUABLE FARMS,

AND FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT three thouſand acres, contiguous to Springfield, (in the forks of Mad River) the county town of Champaign. This land is interſperſed with wood and prairie—every part of it well watered with never failing ſprings; the prairies are rich and dry; the upland affords excellent timber. No part of the Miami purchaſe is better calculated for the purpoſes of farming and grazing—or is more healthy. Through the tract runs the eaſtern branch of Mad River; and a ſmaller ſtream called Bever-creek that empties into it, both affording excellent ſeats for mills, &c. There are ſeveral Farms on the land well fenced; with cabbins and other improvements—a tannery and diſtillery.

ALSO,

A tract of land containing about eleven hundred acres on the Ohio river, eight hundred acres of which is of the firſt quality bottom land--timber equal to any in the Weſtern country--it extends upwards of two miles along the banks which were never known to be overflowed; it is an excellent ſpot for a town/which has been contemplated) and is no great diſtance from Lawrenceburgh.

The above tract adjoins col. Chambers', and is not above twenty miles from Cincinnati by the neareſt rout.--There are ſeveral cabbins and ſmall farms on the tract; and abundance of ſugar-camps contiguous.

The above lands will be ſold reaſonable for caſh, or an extenſive credit if required--for terms, or further particulars apply to

William Ruffin.

Cincinnati.

March 28, 1805. 3w

Thomas Love,

AFTER an abſence of nearly twelve months from his old ſtand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-houſe now informs his friends and the public that he has reſumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where thoſe that may pleaſe to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both to themſelves and their horſes, that this country will afford.—Private parties may have rooms undiſturbed with the buſtle of a Tavern; and gentlemen diſpoſed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wiſhes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

FOR SALE

556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio ſtate, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chilicothe.

Theſe Lands will be ſold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchaſe money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the diſpoſal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the ſubſcriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandize, &c. for ſale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtleſs, at no very diſtant period, command a price in money. At firſt ſome difficulty will ariſe, but I am fully perſuaded that in time, by perſeverance the whole of the produce raiſed in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be ſold, either for caſh in hand, or for approved endorſed notes.

A ſmall commiſſion will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at leaſt one ſale every week.

He will alſo buy and ſell ſhares in the Kentucky Inſurance Company, and other Securities, on commiſſion.

Inſurances will be effected at the Inſurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-ſix acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles Eaſt of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military ſurvey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with ſome log cabbins, and a never failing ſpring—An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Frankfort.

Jephthah Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

To hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactury. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main ſtreet, oppoſite the Bank.

Lexington, march 2d, 1805.

BROWN, HART & Co.

Wiſh to contract for

A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months. 1ſt April, 1805.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS uſual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BIDDLE's old ſtand—Oppoſite Lewis Sanders' ſtore, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington. 12m

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THE perſon who borrowed my

Steelyards

late in the fall, or early in the winter laſt, will pleaſe return them.

Will. Marton.

N. B. They weigh 215lb. which is marked on the Pea, and end of the Beam. tf

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Scott County. ſct.

TAKEN up by James Lemon, living one and a half miles from Georgetown on the road to Cincinnati, A BAY MARE, about ſix years old, thirteen hands three and a half inches high, no brand perceivable, appraiſed to thirty five dollars.

A Copy. Teſte

Samuel Shepherd, J. P. S. C.

For Sale,

A Five Acre OUT-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well ſet with blue-graſs.

F. L. Turner.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court, ſct.

Robert Gill *Complainant*,

vs.

James Morriſon, & Lewis Moore } *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Lewis Moore not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the defendant Moore do appear here on the third day of the next June term, & anſwer the ſaid complainant's bill, or the ſame will be taken as confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks ſucceſſively.

A Copy. Teſte

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks ſince, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, heavy with foal, ſhod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any perſon delivering the above deſcribed mare to the ſubſcriber in Lexington, and proſecuting the thief to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804. tf

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK,

WILL ſtand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the ſeaſon, caſh, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen ſhillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1ſt day of January 1806--Americanus will ſtand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The uſefulneſs of mules, the cheapneſs of raiſing, and the ready ſale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horſe breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarſe mares, as the ſize of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horſes are the moſt profitable to be raiſed—In all caſes notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice *MEDICINE* In partnerſhip, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his reſidence in the brick houſe adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick houſe formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacconiſt's buſineſs, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for ſale a quantity of *Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;*

Alſo—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of ſuperior quality.

tf MARCH 6, 1805

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

Wheel-Wright Buſineſs,

and

Blue Dying,

On high ſtreet at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to ſtand equal to any blue in America. The deepeſt blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I. C. ſtamped on tin. Any perſon wiſhing to prove either of the colours will pleaſe to waſh them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will ſtand.

John Coldwell.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whensoever any treason, felony, misprison of treason, or of felony, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or of the revenue laws of the United States, shall hereafter be committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the case shall be cognizable by, or under their authority, if the person committing the same, shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, or in the waters within their jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of any court of the United States, upon satisfactory proof thereof to him made, to issue his warrant specifying the nature of the offence, and directed to a marshal, commanding him to take the body of the offender, and bring him before the said judge or justice, to be dealt with according to law. And if the said marshal shall deem the ordinary posse comitatus insufficient to ensure the execution of the said warrant, he shall apply to the said judge or justice, who shall immediately issue his order, directed to any officer having command of militia, or any officer having command of regular troops, or of armed vessels of the United States, in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the said marshal with all the force under his command, or such part as may be necessary in executing the warrant aforesaid. And the said marshal conforming himself in all things to the instructions which he shall receive from the President of the United States, or from any other person authorised by the President, shall first demand the surrender of the person charged with the offence; and if the delivery be not made, or if the marshal be obstructed from making the demand, he shall use all the means in his power by force and arms to arrest the offender, and all others who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in evading the arrest, and he shall convey the said offender and all others arrested as aforesaid, and deliver them to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law. If death ensue to the person ordered to be arrested, or to any of those giving him aid and countenance, it shall be justified; but if to the marshal, or to any of those supporting him in the discharge of his duty, the persons engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whensoever after the passage of this act, any felony, misprison of felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace shall be committed within the body of a county in any one of the United States, and any process of law shall be issued under the authority of the State, for the purpose of arresting the offender, if the said offender shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of a State, in which the offence was committed, it shall be lawful for the governor or other supreme executive officer of the State in which the said offence shall have been committed, upon due proof thereof, and upon his being satisfied that the ordinary posse comitatus is insufficient to ensure the execution of the said process, to issue his order directed to any officer having command of regular troops or armed vessels of the United States in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the officer charged with the execution of the process, with all the force under his command, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in arresting the offender, and all those giving aid and countenance in resisting the civil authority. And if the said offender shall flee to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged with the execution of the said process, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to pursue the said offender into such place, taking with him, if necessary, the said armed force, and there arrest him in virtue of the said process. And if the said offender shall flee to and be on board of any foreign armed vessel, being in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged with the execution of the said process shall first demand the delivery of the said offender, of and from the person or persons having charge and command of the said foreign armed vessel, declaring the authority and cause for which the demand is made; and if the said offender be not delivered according to the said demand, or if the officer charged with the execution of the process be obstructed in attempting to make the demand, then he shall use all the means in his power, by force and arms, to enter on board of the said foreign armed vessel, there to search for and arrest the said offender, and all those who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in preventing and resisting the execution of the said process; and the officer charged with execution of the the said process, shall convey the said offender and deliver him over to the civil authority of the State, to be dealt with according to law: and all those arrested for being concerned in resisting the execution of the process shall be delivered over to the civil authority of the United States, and shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been concerned in knowingly and wilfully obstructing resisting, or opposing any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve any warrant or other legal or judicial writ issued under the authority of the United States. But if any of those concerned in making the arrest be killed in a place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, those engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide, and if the person charged with the offence, or any of those concerned with him in resisting, be killed, in a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be justified.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commanding officer of militia, of regular troops, or armed vessels of the United States, shall refuse to obey the requisition authorised by this act, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And in order to prevent insults to the authority of the laws, whereby the peace of the United States with foreign nations may be endangered, *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States either to permit or interdict at pleasure, the entrance of the harbors and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States to all armed vessels belonging to any foreign nation, and by force to repel and move them from the same; except when they may be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, by being pursued by an enemy, or when charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong; in which cases, as well as in all others when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbor or waters, shall take such position therein, as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whensoever any armed vessel of a foreign nation, entering the harbors or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States and required to depart therefrom, shall fail so to do, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel the said armed vessel to depart; or if he shall think it proper, it shall be lawful for him to forbid by proclamation, all intercourse with such vessel and with every armed vessel of the same nation, and the officers and crew thereof; to prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them, and also to instruct the collector of the district, where such armed vessel shall be, and of any and of every other district of the United States, to refuse permission to any vessel belonging to the same nation, or to its citizens or subjects, to make entry or unlade, so long as the said armed vessel shall remain in the harbors or waters of the United States, in defiance of the public authority. And if after the publication of said proclamation, and due notice thereof, any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, or to any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, either in repairing the said vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, or any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, unless it be for the purpose of carrying the armed vessel required to to depart, as aforesaid, beyond the limits, and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall also be liable to be bound to their good behavior.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whensoever any officer of an armed vessel commissioned by any foreign power, shall on the high seas commit any trespass or fort, or any spoliation on board any vessel of the United States, or any unlawful interruption or vexation of trading vessels actually coming to or going from the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on satisfactory proof of the facts, by proclamation to interdict the entrance of the said officer, and of any armed vessel by him commanded within the limits of the United States, and if at any time after such proclamation made, he shall be found within the limits of the United States he shall be liable therefor to be arrested, indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment, in any court in the United States having competent jurisdiction, and it shall be a part of the sentence that he shall within such time after the payment of his fine and the expiration of his term of imprisonment, as the court shall direct, leave the United States never to return. And if he shall return within the limits of the United States, after the passing of such sentence or be found therein after the period limited by the court as aforesaid, he shall again be liable to be indicted, fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court: *provided always*, That if the said officer shall also have committed any other offence made punishable by this act, he shall be liable to prosecution and punishment; the provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to give, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, to the collectors of their respective districts, and to such other persons as he may think proper, the necessary instructions for carrying this act into effect, particularly marking out the line of conduct to be observed by the marshal, and the several collectors in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall be sued for any thing done in pursuance of, or in obedience to this act he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force, for the term of two years, and from thence, to the end of the next Session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1805—Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the WESTERN AMERICAN.

An Address to the people of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN a former address, which I submitted to your view, I took a short survey of the *origin*, *progress*, and *tendency* of the Lexington Bank. The ordinary limits of a news paper publication, together with my want of leisure, prevented me from saying as much as I wished upon the subject. The evils I then enumerated, are but a small part of those inseparable from this institution.

That Bank notes are more liable to be counterfeited than gold or silver, is a fact within the observation of every man, however illiterate. Already many of our citizens have been imposed upon in this way; and does any honest man feel any inclination to see the means of fraud multiplied? The most upright man may not only suffer a pecuniary loss, by having received a counterfeit note, but misfortunes more serious and alarming await him: he may without a knowledge of the baseness of the paper, which he has in his possession, transfer it to his neighbor; his character, however fair, is blasted at once; he falls a victim, not to the justice of law, but to the frauds which result from this mysterious institution, respecting the genuineness of whose paper, few of us can judge. A dungeon with all its attendant horrors, will probably become the habitation of honesty, and although an acquittal may ultimately take place, at vast expence, a shade will for ever hang over the character of the man, who has been judicially accused.

That the Bank banishes specie from the State, is a point which I think was sufficiently proved in my former address; and that it will prevent money from coming into the State, is easily demonstrated. Will not this Company have quantities of their paper deposited at Natchez and Orleans, for the purpose of exchanging them with our traders for gold and silver? To the trader this will be a temptation; two per cent. will be given to the agent of the Company, by the trader for this exchange. The money will immediately be sent on to Philadelphia, for the benefit of some Lexington stockholding merchant, who will supply us plentifully with goods, for the purpose of procuring money to make payment to the Bank. By this kind of traffic, the principal channel through which money has been hitherto conveyed to this country, is entirely obstructed, under the specious name and appearance of *commercial arrangements*.

That gold and silver are taken out of circulation in proportion to the paper which circulates in any country, is a point on which all writers, I believe, who have treated upon this subject, agree; and the principal advantage which can be derived from paper of this kind, is the employment of the gold and silver, which is thus forced out of circulation, in foreign profitable commerce. Is Kentucky in a situation to employ her gold and silver in other countries to advantage? Are not our importations of foreign commodities already too great? Are not our exports except in money, too small? Is it then good policy to encourage an institution, which has a direct tendency to send abroad our specie, when there exists no avenue, through which it can return to the State?

So long as the balance of trade is against any country, a scarcity of money will be experienced, and a country thus situated, ought never by the substitution of paper, banish the gold and silver. Almost the whole amount of our trade is a clear balance against us; it is then surely impolitic to countenance an institution, which will increase the exportation of money, and the importation of merchandize. We should rather as was observed upon a former occasion, check this kind of trade, and unite our efforts in promoting the exportation of our surplus produce, by which means we can be furnished with those imported articles which may be necessary.

The friends to the Bank urge, that it ought to be continued for the purpose of preventing a branch of the United States' Bank from being extended to this country. This argument shews, how far the minds of some men are influenced by the love of money, for the hypochondriac reasons as justly, when he determines to cut his own throat to avoid the common calamities of life.

The charter of the United States' Bank expires in 1811; and who can seriously believe, that those who have the management of that Bank will act so unwisely, as to establish a branch in this State, until it shall be ascertained, whether their charter will be renewed? Whether a renewal of that chater will take place, or not, will depend much on the state of our politics at the time; the reasons which originally gave birth to that institution, do not now exist; and if honest, plain, and genuine republicanism prevails, there can remain no doubt, but the Banking system will retire before it with as much precipitation, as the President and Directors of the Lexington Company would have retreated with their beloved treasure from the Supervisor's office, if Maj. Morrison had only declared his readiness to receive their money at the time they made their fame-catching tender.

If a Bank must exist in Kentucky, would it not be to our interest, to prefer a branch Bank? the notes would then pass in any part of the United States; for the principal Bank is ultimately bound for all debts contracted by its branches, and the government itself is pledged for their discharge. Hence it appears, that many of those evils which will arise from the Lexington Bank, upon the grounds of Bankruptcy and dishonesty, can by no means flow from a branch Bank of the United States.

Owing to the high credit, which the notes issued from a branch Bank, would possess in every part of the Union, our merchants would prefer them to gold and silver: & the operations of this kind of a Bank would be the very reverse of those of the Lexington Bank. A branch Bank would send its paper out of the State, and the money would remain in circulation. The Lexington Bank sends the specie out of the country, and leaves its paper among us.

For the Lexington Bank paper, there is no kind of security. Those who are interested in the Bank know it. Else why did they at the last session cry out "*that the Bank was about to be ruined by indirect means*" when the following amendment was proposed? Read it, fellow citizens, with coolness and deliberation—be not mislead by any thing that either the friends or enemies to the Bank may say—reason and decide for yourselves.

Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful, for the said Company to vend or put into circulation any note in future, unless the said note shall bear date on the day on which it is issued from the Bank; nor shall any note now in circulation after it may have been returned to the Bank, be again put into circulation by said Company.

Be it further enacted, That for all notes hereafter issued, the stockholders shall be answerable in their individual capacities, and their private property subjected to the payment therof, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the court in which there shall be any judgment rendered against such Company, to endorse on the execution the date of the note on which judgment was founded, and in case said note be dated after the passage of this act, and the amount cannot be collected from the said corporation, such execution shall be levied on the property of the stock-holders, or any of them; and to enable the sheriff or other officer to ascertain who are stockholders, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors once in every three months to lodge with the clerk of the Fayette circuit court a true list of the names of all the stock-holders, together with the number of their shares; which list the said clerk shall submit to the inspection of any person demanding the same.

Be it enacted, That the notes which the said Company shall at any time issue, shall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal, or mixt, they may own, and their capital stock: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to risques on insurances, which the said Company may have undertaken, and which shall be undetermined.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the principal clerk of the Bank once in every three months, to transmit to the secretary of State, on oath, a true account of the notes issued from said Bank, then in circulation, together with the amount of money in the coffers of said Bank, which really, and bona fide belongs to said Company.

Be it further enacted, That each President, Director and Clerk of said Company, before they proceed to act as such, shall before some justice of the peace for Fayette County, take the following oath, to wit:—I do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will faithfully and punctually abide by and perform all the duties and requisitions enjoined on me, by the act entitled an act to amend and repeal in part the act incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company.—A certificate of which oath shall be immediately filed by said justice with the clerk of Fayette circuit court.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the present President, Directors and clerks of the said Company, within one month from the passage of this act, to take the oath aforesaid, and a certificate of such oath shall be immediately filed as aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That if any stock-holder shall be compelled under this act to pay a greater part of the Company's debts than he ought to pay, in proportion to the number of shares which he may hold in said Bank, he shall have his remedy for the overplus so paid, against the rest of the stock-holders, in proportion to their respective number of shares.

Be it further enacted, That any President, Director, or Clerk, who shall fail to comply with any of the requisitions enjoined on him by this act, or shall violate any of the duties hereby imposed, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court in this Commonwealth, possessing competent jurisdiction, one half to the informer, and the other half to the Commonwealth.

If the Bank be an institution which can be profitable to the stock-holders when conducted upon open and fair principles, what good reason can be given why a rejection of the above amendment should have taken place? The true reasons are obvious: it is an institution which flourishes best when surrounded with darkness and mystery: public inspection would prevent its injurious operations; and the subjecting the private property of the stock-holders, would at once put a stop to those schemes, which are so profitable to themselves alone.

It has been said, that the Bank furnishes an easy and commodious mean of borrowing money. Surely this is, and ought to be considered as the weakest of all arguments, because it has less truth to support it. Let us reflect a moment on the manner in which money or paper can be borrowed of this Company. The person wishing to borrow, must deposit his note with an endorser, who is a man of established credit with the Bank, and an unanimous vote, (I am told,) must be given in his favour by the Directors, or his application will be rejected; immaterial how pressing the demand may be, if he be at enmity with a single Director, he cannot be supplied; if he happens to differ from them in their political schemes, or if the favourites

of the Bank wish to use the money then in its coffers, for the purposes of speculation, his hopes will be disappointed. In all public institutions, the convenience and accommodation of the great mass of citizens should be attended to. Let the people of this country test this Bank, by answering the following question: Can one twentieth part of the citizens in this Commonwealth procure an endorser in Lexington, or any other part of the State, whose credit stands so high with the Bank, that money can be obtained for their use? The answer must be in the negative. For whose benefit then is this establishment? Those who have money and property in abundance, can borrow money to speculate with, but those who are in either indigent or moderate circumstances, cannot borrow. To a large majority, the Bank is on this score an inconvenience: the money which could have been borrowed from their neighbours, has been drawn to the vaults of this institution, and from it no relief will be furnished.

At present, it is not my intention to treat of the effects which Banks have produced in other countries. I shall therefore, confine my remaining observations to the constitutionality of a repeal of that part of the law, which authorises the establishment of a Bank. Can it be unconstitutional to repeal an unconstitutional law? or to nullify an act passed by fraud and imposition? Is it forbidden by our constitution to repeal laws which are injurious to the community, when neither the property nor money of individuals is taken from them by the repeal? The repeal does not impair any contract between the Company and the Commonwealth. There can be no contract without a consideration—the Company gave no consideration for the privilege of Banking, therefore no contract exists between this Company and the Commonwealth. If the repeal takes place, the Commonwealth does not deprive any stockholder of his money; he receives it back without diminution, with an interest of 16 or 18 per cent per annum, or suffers it to remain there, and derives all the profits which the Company can make by insurances. Here permit me to state correctly what I understand, and what the journals prove to have been the object of those, who at the last session opposed the Bank—They never attempted to repeal that part of the law which relates to the insurance of vessels—They never attempted to prevent this Company from lending their money, agreeably to the act of incorporation; but they did endeavour, and I hope they will again endeavour to put a stop to their issuing paper, for the payment of which there is no kind of security.

The constitution, it is said, by directing the Legislature not to pass ex post facto laws, prohibits the repeal. This is a technical expression, and the law has long since affixed to it its appropriate and true meaning: it has a reference to criminal cases only; it was first introduced into the charters of Great Britain, for the purpose of preventing men from being declared and found guilty of offence for doing acts, which were not forbidden by law when committed. A contrary construction would lead to the most serious consequences. It would benumb Legislation, and disarm it of all power. In nineteen cases out of twenty, the subject of Legislation must exist previous to the Legislature's acting on it. You could never remove a seat of justice in a county, because a law had fixed it at its present place—you could never even alter a public road, it having at first been established by law—In fact, you could never amend your laws—the amendatory act would be ex post facto, if this extraordinary construction should prevail.

It is contended, that the public faith has been pledged in favour of the continuance of this privilege for the term mentioned in the law. Can the public faith be pledged to support an institution which was obtained from the representatives of the people without their knowledge or consent? As well might the most dishonest swindler after defrauding you out of your estate, preach up faith and honesty, and thereby prevent your recovering your property. In the last case you have been imposed on, and are in danger of loosing your estate; in the first you have equally been imposed on, and are gradually loosing your property and liberty.

Sundry Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall be attended to next week.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, MAY 7, 1805.

Married, on Thursday evening, the 18th ult. at the Bourbon Furnace, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, GEORGE YELLOT Esq. of Baltimore, to the amiable and accomplished Miss BETHIA BURRELL, late of New-York.

Letters have been received in this town from Massac, stating that three Orlean boats had been lost in one storm near that place--only one of which belonging to Mr. Hart of Lexington, had been ensured. Seven boats are said to have been in company.

By a Gentleman from the Missouri, intelligence hath been received, that war-belts have been sent probably from the Sac nation of Indians, to the Southern and Northern Tribes on this side of the Mississippi, and to various Tribes on the Western side of that river. The object of this mission is, to engage those nations in a common cause against the Osages, who are represented as the enemies of all the other nations of Indians. It is likewise their intention to cut the whole of the Osages off, being deemed extremely perfidious and vindictive to the other Tribes, and from their force capable of robbing and destroying those who are compelled to resort their neighbourhood in pursuit of game. The Gentleman who brings this intelligence, says, it is expected that the Osages in case of attack, will apply for assistance to the Government of Upper Louisiana; by which means it is there feared, that the United States will be induced to take up arms in their defence.

Pratrick M'Manes, who was apprehended in this town on Saturday night last, on a charge of horse stealing, was yesterday examined before Thomas Wallace esq. and committed to jail. About 770 dollars of counterfeit Bank Notes, we understand were found in his possession.

Mc. Cusick, who was examined last week by the called Court, for stealing a Saddle from Mr. Bradley's stable, and discharged for want of evidence, was again apprehended in Paris, on Wednesday last, on a charge of horse stealing, and is lodged in Harrison jail.

PHILADELPHIA 17th, April.

It was yesterday currently reported, that an Embargo had been laid in the ports of England.—Altho we cannot trace this report, the delay of our spring vessels, induces us to repose considerable reliance on its truth.—There are at present *fully due* at the ports of Philadelphia, New-York and Bolton, upwards of 50 vessels from the port of England.

April 18.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated February 3.

"We have accounts from Liverpool as late as the 10th Feb. at which time Sea Island Cotton continued to advance; Upland supported 1/8 to 2; and Yellow Sea Island had a ready sale at 2/6 to 3 shillings."

Arrived yesterday, brig Eliza, Ells, from Malaga, whence he sailed the 3d of March.—One of the French frigates that assisted in capturing part of the convoy from Malta, arrived there the latter end of Feb. and brought in a number of the British prisoners, who were soon after sent in a cartel to Gibraltar.

Capt. Ells informs, that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, and it was reported that they had passed the Streights, and were joined by a number of Spanish ships, While at Malaga, he frequently heard of the assembling of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Gibraltar; but he heard of no attack, or of their having commenced the siege. Capt. Ells passed Gibraltar in the night, so that he could not see whether there was a fleet there or not; but all was quiet as far as he could observe.

The English fleet, that had for some time blockaded Cadiz, it was reported, had withdrawn.

The sch'r Betsey Fulcher, Doliver, has arrived at Sandy-Hook in 30 days from Madeira. Mr. James Tucker, seamen, came up from her last evening in a pilot boat informs, that on the 10th of March, a British squadron of seven sail of the line, including a three decker, sailed from Madeira. He adds, that on the 12th, the day after he left Madeira, he passed the above squadron; and that, from the course they were steering, he supposed they were bound to the West-Indies. The above squadron had been off Madeira some time, and the officers frequently on shore.

Capt. Paddock, from the city of St. Domingo, and Porto-Rico, informs us, that the Haytian army appeared off St. Carlo the 5th March, and on the same morning shot a French General who was walking on the ramparts. On the 8th they crossed the river, and pitched their tents. On the 11th the French General Debarque, at the head of 400 troops, made a sortie from Fort Carlos; and routed the besiegers, (who lost their commander, and one hundred troops,) after a smart skirmish of four hours, with the loss of only three men killed, and five wounded, including General Debarque slightly.—On the succeeding day, General Ferrand ordered all the shipping to leave the port, on account of the injury they would sustain from the firing of the negroes; and compelled them to take on board all the women and children in the place, and convey them to Porto-Rico. Captain Paddock received sixty of these unfortunate persons on board his vessel. The garrison at St. Domingo consisted of about 4000 troops, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions; and the commander in chief apprehended no danger from the threatened attack.

By the brig Mountaineer, Captain Rogers, arrived here yesterday, we have received a St. Croix paper of the 21st of March, containing the following account of the operations of the French squadron, recently arrived in the West-Indies from France.

BASSATERRE, March 15.

Invasion of St. Christopher's.

On the morning of the 5th March, the French fleet arrived off Bassaterre, and having anchored abreast of the town, with the transports, about 12 o'clock; shot was fired at Fort Smith, when the flag immediately struck.

The two small forts to windward and leeward of the harbour being unable to make any essential resistance, the militia having gone early in the morning to re-inforce the garrison of Brimstone Hill, and no protection for the town of Bassaterre, either in troops, or British men of war, any resistance was deemed ineffectual, to so formidable a force.

As no flag of truce appeared from the enemy, but preparations were observed for landing troops, a committee of six Gentlemen previously appointed, went off with a flag of truce, and were received on board Le Lynx, where General Barbot, chief of the Etat-Major, demanded to hear our proposals. The terms of capitulation proposed, were:

1st. That they shall retain their laws, as far as the same relate to their persons and properties during the war.

2d. That their persons and properties shall be safe, and taken under the protection of the French Government.

3d. All forts, batteries, arms and ammunition, within the power of the inhabitants above described, shall be delivered up to the French Government.

The committee were then sent on board the Majesteux, where they were received by the Admiral and General Grange with politeness. On repeating to them the terms, they were informed by the General, that the following only would be agreed to—viz:

The surrender of all the merchant shipping in the road.

The occupation by the troops of the two small forts of Smith and Bluff-Point; and

A contribution of a million of livres tournois, to be carried on board the Majesteux by 9 o'clock the next morning.

On the return of the committee on shore, accompanied by Mr. Ducrocq, the French commissary, Gen. Barbot marched the troops to Taylor's estate, where he fixed his head-quarters; he then sent for the Treasurer and Collector, and ordered Mr. Coffin to produce 5000l. sterling by eight o'clock the next morning—and told the committee, that if the sum was not raised by that time, it should then be doubted, until the next day; and if not then completed, the whole of the French troops should be landed, the town and country given up to plunder, and afterwards the town be demolished by the line of battle ships. He stated, that this contribution was not to be considered as levied on the inhabitants themselves, but by the French Government on the English Government, which would indemnify us for our losses. In addition to this, he declared he must have 5000l. separately from the Collector; and 200,000 livres, (nearly 9000l. sterling,) as a compensation for the troops already landed, and under his orders.

In consequence of the sum required, not being received, General Barbot told the Collector he should demand double; and it being impossible to procure it in cash, recourse was had to the negotiation of it, by bills—Accordingly, Mr. Coffin, the Collector, drew on Gen. Mathews, (who was on a visit to the Island, from America,) for 10,000l. sterling in favour of Gen. Barbot; which bill was accepted by General Mathews. He then gave his own bills on the American Consul in Paris, for the amount of which was demanded by Gen. Barbot.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the committee were carried on board the Majesteux.—Gen. Grange then said, that he was extremely dissatisfied with the smallness of the sum raised; that he was certain there was more money on the Island—and finally, he demanded that 22,000l. sterling more should be brought on board the Majesteux by eight o'clock the next morning. This the committee frankly declared was impossible. Gen. Grange then ordered them into the Lieutenant's cabin, and threatened to take them to sea if his demands were not complied with.

Soon after they were informed by General Barbot, that they must pledge themselves to bring on board 2000 guineas, by eight o'clock precisely; in which case no injury should be done to the town or the inhabitants. With this they complied: and at nine o'clock the next morning the money was taken on board L'Armide, where they were received with expressions of approbation, at the honor and fidelity with which they had fulfiled their engagement.

M. Ducrocq was presented with a gold watch by the committee, as a testimony of esteem for his behaviour to the inhabitants.

At 12 o'clock, on the 7th, the squadron departed and went to Nevis, where they obtained 4,000l. currency, landed no soldiers, and behaved with the utmost politeness. They demanded at first 20,000 guineas.

The report stated in a preceding column, respecting a revolt at the Cape of Good Hope, is said to have the strong sanction of several letters received in London; one of which states, that the settlement was surrendered to the English, in consequence of a previous negotiation opened with the British Government at Madras. It should seem as if the French Government had received some intimation to this effect, at the time of publishing its famous *Expose* on the 31st of December, which, speaking of the Batavian Republic says—"Its colonies have been a second time sold to the English, and delivered up without resistance;" an expression which certainly does not at all apply to the late surrender of any of the Dutch settlements in the West-Indies.

LONDON,

MARCH 2.—Moreau, according to report was detained in Spain, because Bonaparte was afraid he would be received with too much distinction in America. It was natural indeed to suppose, that a Republican General would be well received in America, having fallen a victim to the ambition of a man, who has converted a Commonwealth, or at least what was held forth as such, into the most absolute Monarchy on earth.

Government daily expects the answer of the Emperor Alexander to his Majesty's communication, respecting the late overtures made by Bonaparte. The messenger is, in all probability, detained by the weather at Husum.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

We learn from Mr. Smith, supercargo of the ship John Jones, from Marseilles, that they were boarded in the gulph of Lyons, by several of Lord Nelson's squadron. The lieutenant of one of the frigates informed, that the admiral's ship, with others, were off Toulon; that the French fleet had put to sea with 8000 troops in a gale, but all returned dismasted, except a 74 and a frigate, which had not been heard of; and that Gen. Moreau had taken the command of the Spanish army, and pledged himself to his Catholic Majesty, to take Gibraltar. The general and suit were reconnoitering the neutral ground between Gibraltar and St. Roche.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Share holders in the Lexington Library, will please to take notice that on Saturday the first day of June next, one half year's contribution becomes due, at which time I shall attend at the Library, for the purpose of receiving the money due on that day, and settle all old accounts. Those who are in arrears may expect that suits will be brought immediately after that time without discrimination, against those who fail to make payment.

Benj. Stout. T. L. L.

May 3, 1805.

Elegant Fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,
Lexington,

A very extensive Assortment of

Merchandize,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wood's best superior London Cloths and Cassimeres of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be had in this country.
Bennet's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Cassimeres of different colors.
Ingrain Carpetting, fashionable colors.
One piece stair Carpetting.
Hearth Rugs.
India matting for summer Carpets.
Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glasses.
Superbly elegant cut glass Lamps, [with festoons and drops] ornamental for chimney pieces.
Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burnished.]
Superfine large and newest fashioned English straw Bonnets.
Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes.
Netted silk shawls.
Elegant triangular Damask do.
6, 7 & 8 quarter damask silk Shauls.
Laced Cambrick Muslins elegant japan do. Piquet do.
Superfine India Book Muslin
French and Italian silks, fashionable colors.
Silk velvet & silk plush of all colours.
Wide white and black Lace.
Rich veils, white and black.
Elegant willow Ostrich Feathers.
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
Gold and Silver Trimmings of every description.
Full dining sets of Blue China. Do Tea sets.
Cut-glass decanters, quarts & pints, tumblers, salts, wine and Jelly Glasses, &c. &c.
Plated rim and cut-glass Bottles, Castors.
Four pair fuller's shears.
Brass cocks for stills of all sizes.
Saddlers', carpenters', & cabinet makers' tools, of the best quality.
A general assortment of materials for finishing buildings.
Paints, Spanish & French Indigo, by the quantity.
Genuine Cogniac brandy, Jamaica spirits, Madeira, old Teneriffe, sherry & Port wines.
A few packages of well assorted iron mongery, put up to suit this country from one of the best houses in Philadelphia in that line, for sale on very advantageous terms for the purchaser.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late customers and the publick, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to mr. Keiser, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine & coarse ditto,
Ladies' leather, with wooden heels and spring heels,
——— stuff, with spring heels,
——— Morocco, of all colours, with spring heels,
——— kid & Morocco, spangled, of all colours,
——— kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,
Children's Morocco & leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid skins of all colours,
Wax calf skins,
Seal skins,
Wax calf skin boot legs,
Three quarter ditto,
Suwarrow ditto,
Cordovan ditto,
And English bend soals,

Which he intends to sell at reduced prices. If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

ON Wednesday evening RANNIE'S EXHIBITION, will take place at the Traveller's Hall, Lexington. The proceeds of the above mentioned night shall be for the benefit of the poor, or any other purpose the trustees of the town may think proper to appropriate it to.

POETRY

"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

THE CONTRAST—OR WAR AND PEACE.

WHEN the sweet-smiling Moon rolls her
orb thro' the sky,
And the white clouds are flying afar,
I rove
Through the grove,
While no danger is nigh,
And with pensiveness utter a heart-broken sigh,
As I think on the horrors of War.

O'er the earth, hostile armies, in battle, around
Spread destruction and carnage afar;
While blood,
Like a flood,
Flows with crimson the ground;
And the groans of the dying, unnumber'd resound;
Oh! the merciless horrors of War!

Heav'n hasten the time when the battle shall cease,
And dread terror be baniſh'd afar;
When love
Like the dove
With the Emblem of Peace,
Shall return to the Ark, and that wretchedness cease,
Which embitters the horrors of War.

Then the vulture, Despair, from Misery fly,
And no ill omen'd grief bearing star
Shall keep
Gentle sleep
From the fatherless eye,
Nor disturb the repose of the brave, with a sigh
For the wide wasting horrors of War.

ALCANDER.

"Trifles light ar Air."

A gentleman who lately dined with some of his friends, being willing to rally two that sat next him, exclaimed —"Well! how pretty I am fixed between two taylors!" "I perceive it," replied a wag who sat opposite, "but they ought not to be ridiculed; for they appear to be young in business, and so very poor—that they keep but one *goose* betweene them."

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepered to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors; hss Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obligingas to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Montgomery Circuit Court,
April Term, 1805.

Christopher Irvin *Complainant,*
AGAINST
Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorised paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Test, 2m*
Micajah Harrison, C. M. C. C.

January 2d, 1805.

TAKEN up by Richard Haynie, in Clarke County, on Stoner,
A Dark Bay Mare,
About fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, no brands perceivable—appraised to five pounds ten shillings. and allowed to be eighteen years old. Appraised and posted before me
Samuel M'Kee Esquire.

F. D. J. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some

TOBACCO,

of the first quality.

Lexington, 22d. April, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.—

tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good ostler, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitants in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805. tf

A CHEAP BARGAIN,

the May be had in following property:—

THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories, with a good kithen, meat house, stable and a cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also sixty thousand good bricks, and door and window frames for the same, and one half lot adjoining the publick square—and one other lot, one lot from the square...one or both the best stands for publick business, of any in the place, if they were improved—the situation fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

THREE OUT LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in grass.

For the above valuable property, I will take a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want them paid down, and a credit will be given for the remainder that will induce any person to purchase. For further information, apply to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh, where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.

April 15, 1805. 5w

NOTICE.

BEFORE Generel *Simon Kenton* left the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors. This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.

Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805. 6w

Fayette County sct.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having by an act passed at the last session, continued the power of the Commissioners to receive depositions to perpetuate testimony, respecting the destruction of the Clerk's Office of said County by fire ---Notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in every month hereafter, until the period of their appointed session expires, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said purpose.

Test,

D. Todd. D. Clk.

March 11th, 1805.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of person have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symtoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. Schaag wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. Schaag for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

BARRY & BOSWELL.

DR. Joseph Boswell has removed to Paris, in which place and its vicinity, he will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In partnership with Dr. Barry.—Their shop will be kept in the brick house opposite the court house, formerly occupied by Dr. Warfield.

February 4th, 1805. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

together with six ton of well assorted

BAR IRON;

which he will sell whole sale, for approved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and 120 days.

Will. Morton.

Lexington, March 25, 1805. tf

STONE HOUSE
NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected,

An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

—VIZ.—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladie's head dresses,
Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also,

Lutestrings, Senshaws, Persians, Peelings and Sattins.
Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.
Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazettes, &c.
Silk and other Shawls.
Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.
6-4 & 7-5 Superfine and other Cloths-
Casimers,
Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.
Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting.
Patent Royal Cord.
Velvets, Thickets, Cordurtoys & Constitution Cords.
Silk Velvets for Collars.
Toilenets & Marseilles quilting.
Striped Duffields and Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baize & Checks
A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.
Cotton and Wool Cards.
Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Desk Mounting, assorted Saddlery, some elegant plated Bridle Bits and Bridoons.
Britania and Teutania Tea Pots, Table & Tea Spoons.
Stock Plains, Chissels Gouges, Augers, Drawing Knives, Vices.
Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Venering and hand Saws.
Turkey Oil stones —Iron Scieves.
Elegant plated and other Candlesticks
Tea Boards, Casters Looking Glasses.
Mathematical plotting Instruments in cases.
Pocket Pistols.
Elegant Shaving Boxes.
Silk, Cotton & Morocco Suspenders.
A collection of school & other Books, Latin, Greek and English.
Pinkerton's Geography, with a complete Atlas.
Sugar Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves
—Ginger, Coperas, Madder, Indigo, Turkey Red Cotton, Brandy, Rum, Red Port Madeira and Sherry Wines.

Also,

Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Medicines.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the spediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M'Millen.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, there will be sold on the 15th day of May, at public sale, to the highest bidder on a credit until the 24th September next, at the dwelling house of the Rev. John Price, in Jessamine county, a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN, & THREE CHILDREN,

the property of James Hawkins, given up by the said Price, as trustee for the said James Hawkins—or so many of them as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of about £118 being the amount of the balance due the heirs of William Young, from the said James Hawkins, under said decree. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, by

H. Harrison,
Wm. Shreve,
Asa Thompson,
Edm. Bullock. } Com.

29th April, 1805. t2

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st of this instant, [April] a

Negro Fellow, named MOSES,

he is about 20 years of age, well made, and remarkable likely, of a yellow complection, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has some scars on his head; very artful, and may perhaps change his apparel and name—but had on when he went away, a pair of leather or linsey breeches, a crimson red cloth coat, and a white linen one over it—also took with him another suit of neat cotton cloaths, striped with yellow and blue, and a new wool hat. He has a full face, and is fond of spiritous liquors. I will give Ten Dollars to any person who will apprehend and secure said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, in this state, and if brought home, I will pay all reasonable charges—and if taken up out of this state, I will give Twenty Dollars, and pay all reasonable charges if brought home, to

Jechoniah Singleton,
tf t1 Woodford county, Kentucky.

RECORD BOOKS,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.

May be had on application at this office.

CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store,

London superfine cloths,
Blue ground callicoes & chintzes,
Furniture dimities,
Book & tambored muslins,
Mulmull do.
Lady's extra silk gloves,
Fashionable silk shawls,
Constitution cords & velvets,
Marseilles' waistcoating,
India nankeens,
Irish linens,
Umbrellas & parasols,
Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,
Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, ginger, alspice, madder, allum, indigo, brimstone, copperas &c.
Port and sherry wines,
Holland gin,
Nails,
Bar iron,
Window glass,
Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, for CASH in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined business at this place, begs leave to recommend Mr. Elijah Martin to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and make no boubt but it will be thankfully acknowledged, and their business punctually executed by him.

John Brown.

Maysville, March 16th, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened

TAVERN

In the town of Maysville, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jno. Brown: it is at present conveniently calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and travellers. He is now, and will endeavour to be constantly supplied with a good assortment of liquors: there is good stable room, and will be well supplied with hay, oats &c. He has a large & commodious ware-house, for the reception of goods on storage. In addition to the above, he will keep a ferry, well provided with good and sufficient boats, for the transportation of travellers. He hopes by a steady attention to his business, to merit the patronage of those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Elijah Martin.

Maysville, March 16th, 1805.

NOW OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

*** Four or five *Journeymen Rope-Makers* wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

FOR SALE,

795 Acres of Congress LAND, being first rate bottom as to quality; about 13 miles above the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water, about a half mile from the Ohio river; and is so situated, that the back water of the said river can never reach it. This is a circumstance scarcely to be found any where along the Ohio. On the Tract, there are three small improvements; two of which bear rent. For terms apply to

7 *JOHN J. DUFOUR.*

COMMISSION & STORAGE.

—:—

THE Subscriber considering that the growing communication with this country down the river, will every year render a port of deposit, with suitable conveniencies absolutely necessary, respectfully informs the mercantile part of the community, and all others, that he has opened WARE HOUSES at Maysville, *(Limestone)* for the storage of all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize. He will also make sale upon commission, for those who may have any thing to contract in that way; which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most moderate terms. Major Brown who was formerly engaged in the above line, has now declined; and as it is the intention of the Subscriber to afford every necessary accommodation for the storage of Goods, he expects that his endeavours to be useful, will meet the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.

March 28th, 1805.

RAGS

WANTED.

Just Imported and for sale by
LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

In the store formerly occupied by William Leavy, a large, elegant and well chosen assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Stationary, Queens' China, and Glass Ware—together with a large assortment of Wrought and Cut Nails of different sizes, and Copper for Stills.—All of which having been purchased for Cash, will enable them to give great bargains; they are determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail on as low, if not lower terms than any heretofore imported to this state.

THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or book accompt are most earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Such as cannot, it is presumed will come forward and give their obligations. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect their accompts to be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for Cash, Hemp and Tobacco, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon, at the house of Thomas Champs jun. in Bourbon County, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, and from thence proceed to the begining of a tract of Land, surveyed for James Parbery, assignee of Menoah Singleton, assignee of Jacob Johnson, (containing settlement and pre-emption,) and there to take the depositions of witnesses, concerning the bounding and marking corner, and lines of said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeably to law, and to continue from day to day, until the business is finished.

SANDFORD GORHAM.

April 16, 1805. 3w*

Clarke County, March 6th, 1805.

TAKEN UP

BY Mordecai Gist, living on Pretty Run, *One Bay Mare*, 2 years old this spring, a snip on her nose, her hind feet, and off fore one white, 14 1-2 hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.

A Copy Teste,

THO. WARNALL, J. P. C. C.

FOR SALE,

A Remarkably Likely
NEGRO GIRL,

About eighteen years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the different classes which are taught in the Transylvania University will be opened for the summer session, on the first Monday of may.—The students are requested to be punctual in attending at the very commencement of the session.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1805.

The Famous and Complete Horse

Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing calendar, and Clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half, high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength & activity, & is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303; where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute which is at the rate of 82 feet & a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second.—The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosbey's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capscum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Botts's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington' Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Botts's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th inst. and end on the 1st day of August following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season, (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse; attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey; by Bay Bolton; grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season,

The celebrated English Stallion,

Spread Eagle.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Standish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer: she was got by Cade, out of Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makeless—Brimmer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100gs each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be most capital.

IN 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, at York, (eight subscribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

IN 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100gs, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calender in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. JOHN HOOMES in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

WM. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805. 8

SCOOPS OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

JULIA LOGAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Kentucky, that she has commenced business near mr. Lowrey's, Hat Manufactory in Lexington, in the

MILLINERY LINE;

and has for sale fashionable Silk, Sattin, Straw and Chip Hats, Bonnets, Scoops, &c. and will always be assorted with the newest fashions. Any commands in her way will be carefully executed, and thankfully received.

Chip Scoops and Hats, Manufactured for whole sale, and Umbrellas made and Repaired by David Logan.

Lexington May 7th 1805. 3‡

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the mouth of Licking on the lower side, in Campbell county, with the Commissioners appointed by said county court; on Saturday the first day of June, to take depositions and do such other things as may be necessary to establish the special calls of an entry of 6666 2-3 Acres of Land, made in the name of the Rev. John Todd and Robert Todd, which calls to begin at the mouth of Banklick, & run up it four miles, and by an amendment to run down likewise and down the Ohio, and a course parallel with the line out from Licking, and continue if the day should be wet, to meet the next fair day, Sunday excluded, and to continue from day to day till the business is completed.

Joel Craig,

May 3, 1805.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

Yesterday arrived ship Charlotte Capt. Morrison, from Bay of Honduras.—Previous to Capt. M's sailing, his Britannic Majesty's brig Penguin sent his tender down to the Gulph of Honduras, who cut out a Spanish ship, sloop and sch'r. and brought them round to the Bellize, where they are *detained.*—On the 23d was brought to by a British 74 under Spanish colours, but after examination suffered to pass.

On the 4th of April, in lat. 30, long. 76, Capt. M. was bro't to by an Imperial French armed sch'r. who took Capt. M. on board, threatened to punish him for not heaving too at first sight of him, but after examination of his papers, suffered him to pass.—The French Lieutenant, who was left in charge of the Charlotte, in Capt. M's absence, said she was a national schooner, that she was only 28 days from France, and was going with dispatches to St. Domingo, and from thence, to cruize in the Gulph. That previous to his sailing, French and Spanish fleet of 34 sail of ships of war, and a number of gun-boats, had made a descent on Gibralter, and carried it. That a French fleet was to sail for the West-Indies, to capture Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica. And the Lieut. further mentions the loss of a British 74, on the Maranilla Reef.

Extract of a letter, dated

GAUDALOUPE, March 16.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united--one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort. The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy; from seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small having been taken, sunk, or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English windward islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon squadron, has escaped contribution, as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The squadron consist of 23 sail of the line, and 21 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all their officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18,000 men on board this fleet. You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

LONDON, February 9.

The king of Sweden has at length acknowledged the Emperor of Germany in his new character of Emperor of Austria. His Swedish majesty, it is said, has determined to send a new minister to London.

A new city, to be called "Napoleon," is, according to a letter from Fontenoy, to be erected without loss of time, in the neighbourhood of which, the emperor will have a mansion, or grand hunting box with an extensive park, the expence of which is to be defrayed out of the funds of the crown. The building of the town will be commenced without delay, and is expected to be finished in less than two years. The plan has been finally determined upon by the emperor.

NATCHEZ, April 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esquire, Governor of the Mississippi Territory. Any encomiums on this gentleman would be superfluous. Mr. Williams has been many years a representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina; was, whilst a member of Congress, appointed a Commissioner for deciding land claims in this Territory. He is well qualified for the important office to which he has been appointed, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

Thomas H. Williams, Register of the Land-Office.

Dr. John Sibley, of Natchitoches, a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans.

NEGROES FOR SALE,

FIVE likely Negroes, one Woman, two Girls, and a Boy, which I will sell on the following terms viz.—One half of the price in CASH, the other half in likely HORSES, or cash in twelve months; for further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Shelbyville.

James Terrill.

April 25th, 1805. ††